

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXIII. No. 180

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. W. P. POPE.
Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR. FLAOG.
Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—REV. URIAH SCOTT.
Morning and evening.EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. BYRNES.
Morning and evening.FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EAST-
BURN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.PORT-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
REV. DR. W. S. PLUMMER. Morning and evening.GRACE CHURCH CHAPEL.—REV. E. F. REMINGTON.
Morning and evening.SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W.
F. CORREY. Morning and evening.ORIENTAL HALL, Twenty-seventh street.—SECOND UNI-
VERSITY SOCIETY. Morning.UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Af-
ternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 28, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated
yesterday evening, June 27.Napoleon returned to Fontainebleau after reviewing
the troops in the camp at Chalons. Count Hamarck's
health is improving. Prince Napoleon reached Con-
stantinople. General Napier was at Malta, for
England.Consols 94½ a 94½, money. Five-twenties 73½ a
74½ in London, and 77½ a 77½ in Frankfurt.
Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 11½ a 11½
pence. Breadstuffs advanced. Provisions and pro-
duce without material change.Russian advances from Central Asia in London
state that the Czar's troops remained in Bokhara.
Telegrams, by way of China, in London state that
the Mikado of Japan had his army before Jeddo on
May 2 and threatened the city, and the Tycoon, who
shottered there, offered to retire and disband his
army if the place was spared.By steamship at this port we have a mail report
in detail of our cable despatches to the 16th of June.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced to
amend the act to exempt certain manufactures
from tax and relative to the proposed reciprocity
treaty with the Canadian confederation. The Tax
bill was received from the House and referred to the
Finance Committee. The bill to admit Colorado was
taken up and discussed without action. The Senate
then adjourned after an executive session, in which
General Martin McMahon was confirmed as Minister
to Paraguay.In the House a joint resolution that Indian lands,
where disposed of by treaty, be conveyed direct to
the United States was passed. Mr. Banks gave
notice that he would call up the bill making an ap-
propriation for the purchase of Alaska. The Harbor
and River Appropriation bill was then taken up.
Motions to recommit, to lay on the table and to post-
pone were all rejected by decided majorities, and the
House then adjourned.

THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon,
but as there were not members enough present to
spend any money the resolutions introduced were
"laid over." Among these was a resolution to ap-
propriate \$30,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of
July. The invitation to review the Schuetzen Corps
on Monday morning was accepted, and the Board ad-
journed until two P. M. to-morrow.The Third American National Schuetzenfest was
commenced yesterday by the reception of delegates
and societies from different cities. The official re-
ception took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms,
where Mayor John T. Hoffman bid them all a hearty
welcome in the name of the city. The exhibition of
prizes at Steinway Hall will be continued to-day un-
til ten o'clock P. M., but for this day ten cents ad-
mission will be charged. The whole of the receipts,
without any deduction to be for the benefit of the
widow and children of the man accidentally killed
at Jones' Wood on Friday last.The delegation from this State to the National
Democratic State Convention is called to meet at
the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, on Wednesday
next at noon. D. O. Finch, of Iowa, has secured
headquarters for the Iowa delegation at the St.
Julien Hotel.A race from New Orleans to this city between the
steamers George Cromwell and Crescent City, of
rival lines, on their last trip, resulted in the Crescent
City winning by eight hours and a half.Mrs. Margaret A. Wheelwright, of 150 Monroe street,
was before Justice Dodge yesterday, charged by a
little girl who is bound as a servant to her with
cruel and inhuman treatment. The case was ad-
judged, the Justice placing the girl, meantime, in
charge of a Mrs. Wolford, to whose home she had
fled, it is said, for protection from her mistress.In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge
Ingraham rendered a decision denying the motion in
the case of Howell & De Van against the Chicago
and Northwestern Railroad Company, to continue
the injunction restraining the defendants from issu-
ing preferred stock in payment of dividends.The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment
and ordered a new trial in the case of Maurice Lan-
geran, who was convicted of the murder of his wife,
Della Langeran, at 135 Washington street, on the 26th
of March, 1867, and who was sentenced to be hanged
on the 9th of August of that year.William Muller was brought up for judgment in
the United States Circuit Court yesterday, on a con-
viction for contempt of court in violating an injunc-
tion in a patent right. The Court ordered the defend-
ant to pay \$2,500, to reimburse the patentee in his
expenses in prosecuting, and to stand committed
until that sum is paid.The stock market was strong and excited. Gov-
ernment securities were firm but dull. Gold closed
at 140½.With but few exceptions the markets were ex-
tremely quiet yesterday. Coffee was dull but firmly
held. Cotton was in tolerably active demand and
steady, closing at 31½c. for middling uplands. On
Change flour was sparingly dealt in, but without
change in value. Wheat was dull and prices were
wholly nominal, while corn and oats were dull and
lower. Pork was quiet, but without particular
change in value. Beef and lard were quiet but
steady. Naval stores were slow of sale and heavy.
Petroleum—Refined (in bond) was quiet but firmer,
closing at 32c. a 32½c., while crude (in bulk) was
fair request and firm at 16½c. Whiskey was dull
and nominal. Freight was dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba arrived at this port
yesterday, with Panama dates to the 18th instant.
The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer Japan, Cap-
tain West, reached Panama on the 14th instant.
There was no news from the interior of Colombia.
The yellow fever was disappearing in Nicaragua.
The Costa Rica Legislature was in session.Telegraphic advices from St. Domingo state that
Baz had banished all sympathizers with Cabral andhad ordered all those who return to be shot on iden-
tification. General Vega had been condemned to
death by a court martial. Manzanera is to be par-
doned. A New York steamship owner and the in-
ternational Steamship Company had offered high
rents for Samana. Under the new constitution it
cannot be sold, and Baz denials having negotiated
with the United States for its sale.The mail works at Pottstown, Pa., were destroyed
by fire yesterday, the loss ranging between \$100,000
and \$150,000.The Mississippi election is still going on and will
continue through Monday and Tuesday. The demo-
cratic majority so far is fifteen thousand. General
McDowell denies having telegraphed General Grant
as to the probable result of the election. The radical
candidate for Lieutenant Governor did not receive
a single vote in his home neighborhood.An attempt was made in Hartford county, Conn.,
on Friday night, to throw a train from New York
for Boston off the track. In the Adams Express car
attached was six tons of gold coin on its way to the
Sub-Treasury at Boston.Rumors are afloat in Chicago that the steamer
Kalamazoo, plying between St. Joseph and Kala-
mazoo, Mich., sunk on the 10th inst., and six per-
sons, all on board, are supposed to have been lost.
Jeff Davis fell down stairs in Lexington on Fri-
day and injured himself severely.The Georgia Legislature will assemble on the
Fourth of July.The Luther Monument at Worms—A Re-
markable Celebration.For some days past we have had interesting
cable despatches from Germany in regard to
the monument which has for several years
been in process of erection at Worms to the
memory of Martin Luther. In the HERALD of
Friday we announced the fact that the monu-
ment had been inaugurated, or, as some
would prefer to say, unveiled, in circumstances
of great solemnity. We had learned from
previous telegrams that the inauguration was to
partake somewhat of the character of a festival,
that King William of Prussia and his court
were to be present, that the diplomatic
corps was to be largely represented, and that
Americans who now happen to be in Europe
were flocking from all the different centres to
Worms to take part in the festival and to
testify their respect to the memory of the
great reformer. The inauguration festival
seems to have come up to the high expecta-
tions formed of it.We do not much wonder at the excite-
ment which the event has created. Martin
Luther was unquestionably a rebel; but he
was one of the grandest men who ever
risked a rebel's chances. On the roll of
the world's worthies there is no greater name.
Whether we regard him as a schismatic or as a
reformer, it is impossible to refuse to admit
that he showed immense pluck, that he ran
great risks, that he had large success, that his
life was a blessing to mankind, and that, dying,
he left a memory and a name which the world
has a right to cherish and hold dear. That he
had his failings no reader of history will deny;
but to have failings is to be human, and Mar-
tin Luther never pretended to be more than a
man. His failings, however, whatever they
were, leaned rather to virtue than to vice, and
were of such a character that the world has
never been careful to remember them. The
one thing which men do remember, and which
they will not be induced to forget, is that
Luther was the bravest man of his day and
that they have benefited by his bravery. The
evils which he saw were seen by many
of his fellows; but he differed from all
his fellows, from all the men of his time,
in this—that he could not be silent under an
injustice, under a wrong. With him to feel
was to speak; to know that a wrong existed
was to denounce it, and to keep denouncing it
till he killed it. It is not too much to say that
the Monk of Wittenberg dared the world as no
man had dared the world before, as no man
has dared the world since, and that he dared
it with comparative impunity and with a suc-
cess for which we have all of us occasion to be
grateful.Were we to sum up the work of Martin
Luther perhaps we should say no more
than that he taught mankind to believe in pro-
gress, in increasing knowledge, and that noth-
ing, not even religion, was to be allowed to
stand in the way of the teaching of facts.
Long before Robert Burns was born Martin
Luther, a man after all not unlike Burns, felt
that facts were "stubborn things," and that
they must be yielded to. He was not the first
man to feel that the world might get into
foolish grooves and had got into foolish
grooves, but he was one of the first
men who had the hardihood to speak
out what he felt, to speak it out regardless
of all consequences and to speak it out with an
advantage to himself and to mankind. It was
a daring, a brave thing to do in the times
in which it was done; but success justified what
he did, and although Huss and Wicliffe and
others had been quite as brave the honor and
glory of the religious revolution of the six-
teenth century will be everlastingly associated
with the name of Martin Luther. It is only
just, however, to add that but for the press,
which had just then begun to be a power,
Luther might have been quite as unsuccessful
and quite as unfortunate as many of his pre-
decessors. The age was in favor of the man.It is no matter of surprise to us that three
hundred and fifty years after Martin Luther
had nailed his immortal theses to the door of
the Schlosskirche at Wittenberg, and three hun-
dred and forty-seven years after he had con-
fronted the Emperor, the princes, the nobles,
the Church dignitaries and others at the Diet
of Worms, a monument should be raised in his
city to his memory. It is rather a matter of
surprise to us that Worms, which, as a city,
owes all its reputation to Luther, should have
been so long without a suitable memorial
of the man to whom it owes so
much. It is a cause for general joy that
the man who advocated reform when reform
was not only unpopular but perilous, has
now, in the city with which his name is per-
haps more intimately associated than with any
other, received the honor which has long
been due.It is certainly a curious and striking fact,
that at the very time we are made aware that
so becoming a tribute of respect has been paid
to the memory of the reformer of the sixteenth
century we should have a fresh illustration of
the old and oft-reiterated saying that the
Papacy will not learn. No student of history
can refuse to admit that even the Papacy was
the better for Luther. It is difficult, however,
for any one to read the latest allocation of
Plus the Ninth on reform in Austria without
feeling himself carried back to the days of
Leo the Tenth, of Tetzels and his money box.
The memory of Luther ought to be a lastinglesson. A little wisdom in council might
have averted all the trouble of the sixteenth
century, and Luther, the heretic, might have
seemed, however, as if the Papacy were proof
against all teaching, against all experience. It
is once more in the course of its history in
antagonism with the tendencies of the times.
If wisdom is wanting in its councils, if the
lessons and experience of the past are all to
go for naught, its future is not doubtful. It
may behold its fate in those beautiful but
powerless mythologies which connect the liv-
ing present with the memory of a dead and
buried past. We can have no more Charles
the Fifth or Philip the Second. Another
Luther is not impossible. By the way, it
would be interesting to have a message from
those defunct worthies. Why don't the spiri-
tualists get their shadows under some table?

The Tax and Tariff Bills Before Congress.

The House of Representatives acted
promptly on the Tax bill reported by Mr.
Schenck, and then from the Committee of the
Whole, and it now waits the final action of the
Senate. It is thought there will be no change
in the tax on spirits, which is fixed by the
House at fifty cents a gallon; and probably
there will be little if any change made in the
tax on tobacco in its various forms. There may
be, however, some modification in the details
of the bill. The tax on the business of bank-
ing and bankers remains as it is, though no
business is better able to bear taxation, and
none has greater privileges and profits. The
banking interest was powerful in resisting tax-
ation, and succeeded in defeating all proposi-
tions to increase the tax or add new taxes.
The tariff men are intensely active in urging
Congress to take up the tariff question again
this session, although it has been postponed
till next December. Considering the activity
and influence of these men, it is not unlikely
that they may succeed in getting a reconsider-
ation of this matter, and that a bill may be re-
ported covering some articles in the schedule.
This sort of piecemeal legislation is the way
of doing business with Congress, and the lobby
knows how to confuse and work upon that
body for the benefit of class and individual in-
terests. We despair of ever seeing any broad
and comprehensive system of legislation on the
tariff, taxation or the finances while this Con-
gress is in existence.Woman Suffrage—Miss Anthony's Platform—
The National Party.At a meeting in this city the other evening
of the Colored Union League of America No.
23, on the suffrage question, Mr. W. P. Powell
(black man) offered one in a series of resolu-
tions declaring for "equal suffrage without
any qualification other than manhood." Mrs.
P. E. Norton (white woman) moved to add
"or womanhood," which was not a bad idea.
Upon this fertile text claiming for white women
equal rights with niggers, Mrs. Susan B. An-
thony briefly reviewed the war against and the
overthrow of slavery; how, during this war,
the women's rights conventions were sus-
pended, and since the war, in consequence of
Wendell Phillips devoting himself to the black
man's rights to the exclusion of white women's
rights, how the women's rights women are
taking the stump once more, and how the
democratic party may win this coming Presi-
dential fight with the exercise of a little com-
mon sense. "Unless (said Miss Anthony) the
democratic party does what it seems hardly
possible it can do—unless it really arrives at
the conclusion that General Jackson is dead and
that it is necessary to make a platform in ac-
cordance with the events of the day they will
do this; if they don't want to win they won't.
I am not particular whether they do or they don't." Miss Anthony would fall back on the
national party, a young party as yet, but
bound to be a great party, the real party of
equal rights, manhood rights, womanhood
rights, niggers' rights and women's rights. We
have only to inquire, does the democratic
party realize the facts that Jackson is dead
and that women have rights as well as niggers?
That is the great question for the Democratic
Convention.THE COLORADO ADMISSION BILL IN THE
SENATE.—The bill to admit Colorado into the
Union was called up and discussed in the
Senate yesterday, the question being upon an
amendment proposed by the Committee on
Territories to the effect that a State Legisla-
ture and the usual State officers shall be
elected within sixty days after the passage of
the act, and that the Legislature shall meet
and the officers shall be installed within
thirty days after the election. But the
amendment further provides that
after all this shall have been done and the Ter-
ritory shall have become a State to all intents
and purposes, the Legislature must ratify the
amendment known as the fourteenth article, or
the act shall be null and void, and the State of
Colorado shall be thrust back into her terri-
torial condition for the crime of anti-radicalism,
much as the lately restored Southern States
were thrust back for the crime of rebellion."UNDER WHICH PRINCE?"—The cable re-
ports in Europe announce the other day
that General Napier and Prince Alfred had
just met at Suez, and embarked in com-
pany for England. We learned yesterday
from the same source that Prince Alfred
had arrived at Windsor. To-day we are told
that General Napier reached Marseilles yester-
day in a war steamer, on his way to England.
This résumé of news induces the questions,
who is the prince? where is the prince?
The prince first mentioned as at Suez is, we
think, the black prince, not of Cressy, but
from Magdala.THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.—The River
and Harbor Appropriation bill is now fairly
under way in the House, several distinct mo-
tions to recommit or postpone it having been
voted down by decisive majorities yesterday.
Among the important items, and probably the
most important in the bill, is an appropriation
for the removal of obstructions in the channel
at Hell Gate; and it is to be hoped that the
bill, with this much needed appropriation, will
be pushed rapidly through until it becomes a
law.LEGISLATIVE HAYMAKING.—The members
of the Hungarian Parliament are held in ses-
sion in Pesth with great difficulty in conse-
quence of news which they have received of
the early maturity of the harvest and theirdesire to go to their respective homes and
attend to the sowing of its produce, particularly
of the hay crop. This pastoral feeling is en-
tirely at variance with that prevalent among
our American lawgivers, who find their most
profitable harvest in the halls of Congress in
Washington and the State Legislature in
Albany, and "make hay" in the "sunshine" of
the shade of the lobbies.The Inauguration of the New Tammany
Hall—Prospect of a Lively Time.The old Tammany Hall, after its fumigation
and general cleaning out, and scrubbing, and
washing, and plastering, and patching, and
painting, looks very well transformed into a
printing establishment; the new Tammany Hall,
adjoining the Catacombs, with the frontispiece
of a big Indian, although with but little pre-
tence as to style, is still a more pretentious
structure. There the big Indians of the Tam-
many ring—men who have grown fat and are
growing fatter on the spoils of this Corpora-
tion—the grand sachems, little sachems, pap-
pooses, sagamores and whiskeyskins, assisted
by the representatives of the national democra-
cy from all the States and Territories of the
Union, reconstructed and unreconstructed, and
aided by the women's rights women, too, will
meet on "the glorious Fourth" to inaugurate
this new temple of the "Tammany Society of
the Columbian Order." The history of the old
Tammany Hall is a startling record of demo-
cratic lovefeasts of the Donnybrook order,
fruitful of faction fights, cracked crowns, bloody
noses and used up loofocoes, and it will be al-
most a miracle if the new Tammany Hall
escapes a similar baptism.Over the length and breadth of the land—
from the iron-bound coast of Maine to the
coral reefs of Florida; from the glaciers of
Oregon to the miasmatic swamps of the Caroli-
nas; from the petroleum wells of Pennsylvania
and the hot springs of Arkansas; from the
stunted herbage of Coney Island to the cloud-
kissing cedars of California—official and volun-
tary, the delegates to the National Democratic
Convention are coming to town. They will
be here by thousands on the Fourth, although
we presume that a thousand will cover the au-
thorized delegates upon whom will devolve the
business of naming the democratic ticket and
proclaiming the democratic platform. In 1860,
on the slavery question, between the Douglas
squatter sovereignty men of the West and the
Jeff Davis Territorial slavery men of the South,
there was a conflict in the Charleston Con-
vention which resulted in a democratic split,
Southern secession, rebellion, fire, sword, de-
struction and revolution, and in Southern recon-
struction as it stands to-day. Now, on the
negro suffrage question, reconstruction and
the money question, but mainly upon the
money question, between the greenbacks or
Pendleton men of the West and the Chase (Old
Greenbacks) himself and anti-Pendleton men of
the East, there are thickening symptoms of
another democratic row. All the wisdom of
Messrs. Comstock and Cassidy, and of Belmont
and Barlow, and of Hoffman, Wood, Brooks,
Rynders, Morrissey and Godfrey Gunther will
be required in the Convention to maintain har-
mony and brotherly love.The two-thirds rule, invented and first ap-
plied by the Southern oligarchy in 1844 to kill
off Martin Van Buren, has made every demo-
cratic President-making convention since that
day a regular slaughter house, involving a
fearful massacre of the innocents. There was
a dreadful slaughter in '44, when Polk turned
up as the lucky man; a slaughter in '48, which
resulted in a Van Buren-Chase free soil bolt
and the defeat of Cass; a merciless slaughter
in '52, when poor Pierce was marched in over
the dead bodies of the slain; in '56, when
Buchanan passed the ordeal on an alibi; and
in 1860 came the grand democratic explo-
sion and volcanic eruption, a hundred thou-
sand times more terrific and calamitous than the
late fiery shaking up of the Sandwich Islands.
This two-thirds rule, so fruitful of democratic
discord and disasters, is still the supreme law
of the party, and within the party camps the
old elements of factional antagonism and erup-
tion still exist.The Pendleton men of the West claim a
majority of the Convention. What will they do
if they have the majority they have the
power to upset this two-thirds rule; but as
this would probably effect a split at once the
experiment will hardly be attempted. Pendle-
ton's majority, then, will be to him what the
majority was to Van Buren in '44 and to Cass
in '52. It will be worried down and frittered
away. The late speech of Seymour defines
the issue which will swamp Pendleton. We
may say that he is already swamped by that
speech. Tit for tat, any Eastern man repre-
senting the financial policy of Seymour will
be swamped by Pendleton. What then?
Another poor Pierce, such as Hendricks, or a
new departure under Chase. The Pendleton
pioneers are in for a fight, after the fashion of
Douglas, against both Seymour and Chase.
But from the South will come up a force for
Chase which may bring the Pendleton party
to the alternative of a surrender or a bolt. If
the Western democrats from the fate of Doug-
las have learned anything they will, reduced to
this pass, fall into line; but if they have
learned nothing and forgotten nothing they
will bolt. In any event the pressure of the
new issues and new ideas of the day, and in
conflict with old democratic combustibles, will
make this coming Convention boil and bubble
like the witches' cauldron."LET US HAVE PEACE."—General Grant
is reported to have published an order to
all the military Governors, "instructing"
them in regard to the passage of the bill
for the admission of the Southern States. Does
that order withdraw the soldiers? If not,
when will another order withdrawing them
come, and is it not time it came now? Mil-
itary Governors are not wanted in the South
any longer, with or without instructions. Will
the General hurry? Or is it the game that the
soldiers are to stay for the election and act in
Shepherd's style, taking care that nobody hur-
rahs for the opposition candidate?"THE EMPIRE IS PEACE."—Napoleon tele-
graphed a few days since to the commander
of the French camp at Chalons that he "would
be with the men" on the anniversary of the
battle of Magenta. The Emperor accordingly
arrived in the camp, held a grand review on
Friday, and expressed himself well pleased
with the various evolutions.The Theatrical Benefit System—Relics of
Professional Deadheadism.An English critical journal (the London
Review) in a late number indulges, apropos
to Mr. Paul Bedford's farewell benefit at
the New Queen's theatre, in some severe but
thoroughly deserved strictures upon the benefit
system in general. In America this system is
exaggerated even to caricature. At nearly
every theatre in New York city, not only the
"stars," but the stock actors as well, are
engaged with the stipulation of a benefit, for
the profits of which every habitué or holder of
a seat is besieged for an extravagant fee for the
said seat on the evening in question; and so
thoroughly has this procedure been incorporated
with the management that there are few who
would have the audacity to defy the custom and
protest against it. Meantime, in journalism
a great reform has been begun and carried on
through the persistent efforts of the HERALD
to break up the deadhead system. Our
employers are so paid as to leave no necessity
for resort to its practices, and so paid as to
afford to be independent of all free lists and
deadhead dogmas, misnamed courtesies to the
press; and if it should happen, as it will some-
times, that persons should claim privileges on
the score of connection with the HERALD, we
wish all theatrical managers and all persons
upon whom such claim is made to understand
that the claimants are not of the HERALD staff
and have no authority to represent it. We
wish the gentlemen so connected to be under
no obligations to ticket or railroad agents—in
other words, to pay their way like gentlemen
of any other profession. We employ no
Bohemians, thus securing independence of
criticism and comment on the part of those
who may be detailed to represent the HERALD
in any capacity. The deadhead system has,
in fact, been one of the principal causes of the
decline of the drama in America. On the free
list, and perhaps regularly salaried by theat-
rical managers, the Bohemians have become
simply agents for the retail of any puffery,
however absurd, which it might suit their
masters to demand; and by this means a por-
tion of the press has been made wholly or
partly subservient to the interests, not only of
theatrical managers, but of the agents of any
institution which might stand in need of a
well written puff.In London there has always been something
like fair criticism. Bohemians there have
been who puffed and praised at the beck of
managers; but these have been coughed down
from time to time, independent men have
taken their places, and English criticism
has outgrown managerial influence. It
may be added, however, that if the
remuneration of the dramatic profession be
insufficient, begging is not the most dignified
way to repair an actor's poverty. There is
another and more honest way. Let the lead-
ing theatres in New York city—such as Wal-
lack's and others—adopt a scale of salaries
which will render their employes independent
of all benefits—in other words, let them begin
the same reform in the theatrical profession
which the HERALD began in journalism. Let a
scale of salaries be adopted which will be am-
ply remunerative without resort to begging and
to the varied dodges of the deadhead, which are
but relics of Bohemianism and by no means
comport with professional dignity. In this
way a better class of artists will seek the
boards of leading theatres, and the public will
be relieved of an annoyance which has gotten
to be an intolerable nuisance. An indepen-
dent profession, devoted to the improvement of
the dramatic art, and an independent press,
impartial in its criticism, are the two things
needed to arrest the decadence of histrionic
art in America; so long as the drama and the
press are given over to begging Bohemianism
so long will the members of either profession be
subject to slur and disrespect. Let enterpris-
ing managers, therefore, abolish benefits and
their Bohemian hangers-on of the Bohemian
press at a single coup. Let them employ the
best of artists at the best of salaries, cut off
free lists and court intelligent and impartial
criticism. By these means only can the dignity
of either profession be preserved.

Three Per Cent.

Loans can be had at three per cent on call
in Wall street, and there is a supply of money
in excess of the demand, while the best com-
mercial paper is scarce and wanted at five to
six per cent. In other words, there is a
plethora of unemployed money. We see a
similar state of things to that which has existed
for some time, and still exists, in England.
Money there has been as low as one per cent,
and now can be had at two per cent. It is
much the same in Paris. Like causes pro-
duce similar effects. Money accumulated to a
vast amount in the banks of England and
France because capitalists had become afraid
to invest in speculative enterprises after the
collapse of several great railroad and
other schemes. Panic and excessive
timidity followed the failure of Sir
Morton Peto and others in England just
the same as they did some years
ago the failure of Hudson, another great rail-
road king. New York, like London or Paris,
is a great financial centre, to which money
flows, where it accumulates whenever specu-
lative enterprises receive a check or people
become afraid of investing in anything that is
not perfectly safe in the regular course of
trade.We have had no great panic or collapse, it
is true; but the low rate of interest and
abundance of unemployed capital here arise
in part from a similar cause to that in
England at the period referred to. Capital-
ists are timid and in a state of uncertainty.
With all our vast resources waiting to be de-
veloped, and with the fairest promise of profit-
able returns for capital invested in them,
there is doubt and want of confidence. This
is especially the case with regard to the South,
where there is so much need of capital and
where there is more undeveloped wealth than
in any other part of the country or the world.
People do not know what absurd or ruinous mea-
sures our incapable and reckless Congress may
pass; they cannot see their way clear in the
future; they are like men at sea without a
rudder to guide them on their way. Nothing
is settled. The country is not restored to har-
mony and political equality; the finances are
not adjusted; taxation, the tariff and revenue
laws are not in a fixed or organized condition
and are in the hands of men who do not know
what to do with them. Then we cannot tell
whether we are going to have civil law andthe old constitutional government restored, or
to sink either under military despotism or a
Congressional oligarchy. In fact, we do not
know from day to day what strange things
Congress may do or what the future may bring
forth. There may be some other and lesser
causes operating to induce this plethora of
capital and low rate of interest—as the current
of trade and money at this particular season
of the year and large disbursements from the
Treasury; but the main cause is that which we
have stated. If the country were restored,
the finances placed on a solid basis, the tariff,
tax and revenue laws generally were well or-
ganized and established, and the Presidential
election settled in a manner to secure the
supremacy of constitutional government over
the whole country there would be such a wide
field and demand for money that we should no
longer see interest at the low rate of three
per cent.The Irish Church Question in the House of
Lords.The Irish Church Suspensory Bill is now
the all absorbing question in the Upper House
of the British Parliament. No similar excite-
ment has been witnessed since the passing of
the first Reform bill—certainly not since the
Peel grant to Maynooth College in 1845. The
tory lords seem as unteachable as ever. It is
not impossible that the bill may be thrown out
by the Lords; but if thrown out it will only
be to come back in a still more offensive form.
The Commons are in no mood to comply with
the Lords; and the time is no longer when the
House of Lords rule England. The stub-
bornness of the tory lords promises to add to
the fun inseparable from the situation; and if
the Lords reject the bill the row will be
grander than even we had anticipated. It
requires only a little more antagonism
between the different estates to fling Great
Britain into the arms of fierce revolution.
Happily for the Commons, the Reform bills are
progressing and the result is made less doubt-
ful. To kick against the pricks is always a
hard thing. It is especially so at the present
moment in the case of the tory lords of Eng-
land.DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESI-
DENCY.Not less than sixteen names are men-
tioned for the favor of the Fourth of July Con-
vention by various interests and the admirers of
the different gentlemen. They are Chief Jus-
tice Chase, Judges Field, Davis and Nelson;
Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Hendricks, Governor Sey-
mour, Andy Johnson, Governor English, of
Connecticut; Governor Joel Parker, of New
Jersey; Generals Hancock, McClellan, F. P.
Blair and Franklin Pierce; Charles Francis
Adams and Reverdy Johnson. There is plenty
of timber and some of it good; but readers
must not understand that the extent of this list
indicates the comparative embarrassment the
Convention will have in choosing. The choice
is between three, perhaps, but the rest are
named in the exuberant spirit of com-
pliment in which some coterie regards
each man; or, more practically, these
names are put forth that they may score so
many votes and have the honor of with-
drawing those votes in favor of the right man—
an honor and a service of which they will re-
mind the right man when he is once in office
and has good fat places to give away.THE SOUTH IN THE DEMOCRATIC CON-
VENTION.All the Southern States will be repre-
sented in the Fourth of July Convention. The
Tammany satchels affect to be very well
pleased to meet their old friends and fellow
democrats from the land of chivalry, but they
are nevertheless throwing out mysterious